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anything like a general desire for good will and fair play between the races in evidence, but here also there is no social intermingling, and a colored man will not attempt to patronize a restaurant for whites. The author concludes his study with an account of conditions in the town of Syracuse, his boyhood home, where for a century no Negro has been allowed to remain over night.

If any criticism is to be made of Mr. Quillin's monograph, it will be that, in view of the Negro's undoubted progress, the author seems in many instances too pessimistic. A few of his conclusions, too, are apparently based on insufficient data, as when (p. 133) he states that Negro criminality in Cincinnati is five times as great as that of the whites, because the arrests of Negroes were five times as great, in proportion to population, as those of the whites. Typographically the book leaves much to be desired. Inductive studies of this character are to be welcomed, for heretofore one of the great obstacles to a better understanding of race relations has been the tendency of writers on this subject to generalize rather than to investigate, with the result that among those who have given us books on the problem there seems to be great confusion of thought.

WILLIAM O. SCROGGS

A history of Indiana from its exploration to 1850. By Logan Esarey, Ph.D., instructor in western history, Indiana University. (Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Company, 1915. 515 p. \$3.00)

As the title indicates, Mr. Esarey's *History of Indiana* covers the period from the earliest French explorations in the Mississippi valley to the year 1850. In twenty-one chapters comprising approximately five hundred pages the writer has treated the more important phases of the state's history: political, social, economic, educational, and religious. The first nine chapters of the book cover the period prior to statehood, and form an indispensable introduction to the history of the state proper. Chapters x-xxi are more or less local in their nature, and, as Mr. Esarey no doubt intended, they contain in reality the history of the state. Here the writer's ability to make a substantial contribution to the historical knowledge of the state and of the Mississippi valley has had ample play. He has used to advantage printed documents and newspapers; and from the latter has been able to fill in gaps open too long in western state history. Heretofore our knowledge of internal improvements, for example, has been confined largely to legislative enactments and trustee reports, and to financial balance sheets. By the use of newspapers Mr. Esarey has gone back of formal legal action to the unorganized opinions of the people, where he has been able to examine and to describe the motives that prompted their undertakings. Thus in many respects the

book is a "history of the people of Indiana," rather than a history of the state itself. To say the least the investigations on which a great part of it rests have been made from the viewpoint of the people as well as from the viewpoint of legislative deliberations and executive actions.

By the use of several well-executed maps, Mr. Esarey has brought out vividly the movement of population northward from the Ohio river districts, the general topography of the state, the location of internal improvements, the distribution of the Indian tribes, and various other phases of the state's history. An alphabetically arranged bibliography, a readable table of contents, and a workable index are features of the book.

So much for a general description of contents and method of procedure. Now for a kindly word of criticism.

In the early chapters the author has added little to what is already known to students of the history of the Mississippi valley. In several instances, in fact, he has even failed to draw from first class sources, as Margry's *Memoirs*, and Alvord's *Cahokia records*. Chapter xviii, which deals with "the pioneers and their social life," is disappointing in that it is largely made up of generalities without the support of particular instances. A reader finishes this chapter with the feeling that he has gained practically no new knowledge of the customs and manners of the people. The subject matter is too general. With omissions here and there it could be made to do service in any one of a half dozen state histories. The fact is that the author has missed an excellent opportunity to portray the early Indian in his own particular environment.

Several faults and omissions of a more general nature may well be noticed. First, little or no manuscript material appears to have been used in its preparation. Election returns, for example, must exist in manuscript form, even though they be fragmentary. If Indiana's supply of unprinted material is to be measured by its use in this connection, it is lamentably small. A second fault, particularly in the sight of one who is not familiar with the details of Indiana's history, arises from the rapidity with which so many figures pass in review before the reader without pausing long enough to form an acquaintance. Actors of minor rôles come forward one after another only to disappear immediately from the stage. A third fault is to be found in the bibliography: it might have been classified to advantage; and some estimate might have been given of the works of local historians which have been used as authorities.

Whatever faults the volume may contain — and after all they are minor and in no way detract materially from its value — Mr. Esarey's work in this connection is a distinct contribution not only to the history of the state of Indiana but also to the history of the Mississippi

valley. Its preparation is merely another indication that western historians have gone earnestly to the task of doing scholarly work in local fields.

C. M. T.

The Illinois-Wabash Land company manuscript. With an introduction by Clarence Walworth Alvord. (Chicago: Cyrus H. McCormick, 1915. 22, 40 p.)

The research of Mr. Alvord with reference to the opinion of lords Camden and Yorke dealing with the sovereignty of the native Indian tribes has an exceedingly important bearing upon the attempts in the decade preceding the revolution made by land speculators and prospective colonists to open the western wilderness for settlement and occupancy. The matter has been touched upon by Carter in his *Great Britain and the Illinois country, 1763-1774*, in which he cites the opinion of Yorke, giving as his reference British Museum, Additional manuscripts, 21,687, as well as a citation to the letter of Lord to Gage, July 3, 1773. The opinion of lords Camden and Yorke is categorical in its statement that purchase of land by individuals from the natives, without royal grant, is permissible, subject only to "His Majesty's Right of Sovereignty over the Settlements as English Settlements, and over the Inhabitants, as English Subjects." The date of the opinion, as pointed out by Mr. Alvord, must have been some time in the year 1769, and he concludes from the fact of the death of Charles Yorke in January, 1770, only a short time after he had become lord chancellor, that the opinion must have been "wholly private." It is noteworthy that Judge Richard Henderson, who had sent Daniel Boone to the westward in the interest of the land company known as Henderson and company, both in 1764 and again in 1769, was induced to make his purchase of the Kentucky area from the Cherokee in 1775, on the strength of the opinion of lords Camden and Yorke; and this opinion was cited to him, a royal judge on the bench in the province of North Carolina, some years before by Lord Mansfield, in support of his tentative purpose to secure western lands by direct purchase from the Indians.

Mr. Alvord remarks, that it was probably well known to William Murray, the chief spirit in the Illinois Land company, and his associates that Dunmore's chief legal adviser in his western plans, Patrick Henry, shared the opinion of lords Camden and Yorke in regard to the sovereign right of Indians. The authority for this statement in regard to Henry's view is, unfortunately, not given. It may be mentioned, however, that Henry contemplated taking shares in the Transylvania company; and in the investigation of the treaty of Watauga, which was held at various times and places during the year 1777 by a committee of the Virginia